20. The Law Ministers also considered that the selection committee constituted for making recommendations for appointment of members of tribunals should be headed by the Chief Justice of India or his nominee at the Central level, and by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court or his nominee at the State level, and that such a selection committee should be a standing body.

21. The Law Ministers also considered that the administrative control over all tribunals at both Central and State levels should be entrusted to a single Ministry/ Department.

22. The Law Ministers were also of the opinion that orders passed by administrative bodies should invariably be speaking orders so that tribunals could appreciate what actually weighed with the authorities in taking their decisions.

23. The Law Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the Government of West Bengal for inviting them to hold the present plenary meeting in Calcutta and making all efforts to make it successful.

CALCUTTA;
The 17th November, 1994.

Lok Adalats in Sub-divisional head quarters

6489. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lok Adalats are becoming more popular in resolving a large number of cases;

(b) if so, the steps taken to enhance the scope of Lok Adalats;

(c) whether the Lok Adalats are needed in every sub-divisional head quarter; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Lok Adalats, which are voluntary efforts for resolution of disputes through conciliation method, has been provided statutory base in the Legal Services Authorities Act. The CILAS also gives grant to State Legal Aid & Advise Boards for organising Lok Adalats.

(c) and (d) The Lok Adalats are not a kin to regularly constituted Law Courts. The Lok Adalats are being organised by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards and District Legal Aid & Advice Committees at different places as and when needed.

Thermal Energy from Indian Ocean

6490. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any success has been achieved in the generation of power by developing and harnessing thermal energy from the Indian ocean;

(b) the number of such projects set up so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of such projects likely to be set up during the Eighth Plan;

(d) whether Government have assessed the quality and the production cost of power from this source; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (e) The technology for harnessing thermal energy from the ocean is not yet fully commercialised. There is one proposal from M/s. Sea Solar Power Incorporated (SSP), USA for the setting up of a 100 MW capacity power plant based on Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) off the coast of Tamil Nadu. Though a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between

SSP and the Tamil Nadu Eergy Development Agency and the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in January, 1994. The project has not made any progress so far. There are many technical and other issues connected with this proposal which are under consideration by a technical group under the Central Electricity Authority. In view of the presnet state of technology in this area, no target has been fixed for the setting up of Ocean Thermal project during the Eighth Plan M/s. SSP have indicated a selling price of 6.9 US cents per KVA Hr unit of power to the Tamil Nadu electricity Board to be paid in foreign exchange but the real costs will be known only when the full details of the project are firmed up and the work is actually commenced by the developer.

Targets fixed for Bio-Gas Plants in Gujarat

6491. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the district-wise details of bio-gas plants installed in rural and tribal areas of Gujarat during the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95.

(b) how many villages in the State have opted for community bio-gas plants;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for installation of bio-gas plants in the State during the year 1995-96; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and how much amount is proposed to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The desired information has been given in the Statement. (*See* below)

(b) Community bio-gas plants have been set up in 43 vilalges in the State of Gujarat during the period 1982-83 to 1994-95.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Targets for the setting up of 21,000 family type bio-gas plants and 5 community, institutional and night-soil based bio-gas plants have been tentatively allocated to the State of Gujarat for the year 1995-96. These physical targets are estimated to involve an expenditure of about Rs. 5.88 crores for family type bio-gas plants, and Rs. 5 lakh for community institutional and night-soil based bio-gas plants to be provided from the Central Budget. These amounts would be utilised for subsidy, turn-key job fee, training, organisational support, publicity, etc.

In addition, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, National Dairy Development Board and All India Women's Conference are also setting up bio-gas plants in the State of Gujarat within the overall targets allocated to them.

Statement

District-wise number of family type and community institutional and night-soil based bio-gas plants installed in the State of Gujarat during the last three years i.e. 1992-93 to 1994-95.

District	total No. of plants set up during 1992-93 to 1994-95	
	Family type plants	Community, institutional & night-soil plants
Valsad	7878	—
Surat	4408	—
Bharuch	2534	1
Vadodara	16339	2
Khoda	7385	—
Panchmahals	9749	—
Ahmedabad	3615	6
Gandhi Nagar	340	1
Sabarkantha	10462	—
Mehsana	7815	—
Banaskantha	4658	4
Kutch-Bhuj	394	—